NOT A STRONG AGREEMENT

Alleged Weak Points in the Recently-Formed Western Traffic Association.

Gould Said to Be Trying to Show that It Is Ineffective with the View of Securing the Adoption of the Clearing-House System.

The opinion seems to be gaining ground that the independent attitude assumed by the Gould lines with reference to competitive traffic will result in either the disruption of the Western Traffic Association or a very material strengthening of the presidents' agreement. It is believed that the latter result is the one simed at by Gould, and many people lean to the theory that the recent tactics of the Missouri Pacific were adopted with that end in view, the object being to expose the weakness of the present agreement and bring the other roads to look with more favor on the famous clearing-house scheme so long advocated by the "Wizard." Far-sighted traffic officials are beginning to predict that the Western Traffic Association, as now or ganized, will not live six months. They say it is even weaker than its predecessor—the Interstate-commerce Railway Association -which outlived its usefulness in less than a year. Certainly the new agreement has cur-

tailed the authority of Chairman A. F. Wal-ker, who is now simply the mouth-piece of the board of commissioners, and has thrown away the services of a valuable officer in making no provision for the retention of Auditor S. Y. McNair, whose resignation took effect yesterday. Under the old agreement it was a part of Mr. McNair's duty to investigate charges of irregularities made against roads in the territory of the asso-ciation, and it may be that he was too suc-cessful in accumulating evidence of wrongdoing on the part of members. At any rate the new plan does not provide for such investigations, and as it substitutes a bureau of statistics for the office of auditor Mr. McNair is crowded out.

Much interest is now manifested in the next meeting of the advisory board of the Western Traffic Association, for the reason that all complaints against the Missouri Pacific, on account of the unauthorized sugar tariff and other supposed violations of its agreement, have been referred to that body. The sugar tariff, as filed with the Interstate-commerce Commission, was numbered sixty-six, and now some of the Western roads are curious to find something about the preceding sixty-five tariffs of the Missouri Pacific, suspecting that they may be similar in character to the latest one and that they apply reduced rates on other commodities.

Prospects of the I., D. & W. A meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis. Decatur & Western has been called for April 23, at which meeting important action, it is stated, will certainly be taken. The question of issuing a new bond to take up the first-mortgage bonds and another bond to replace the second-mortgage bonds now existing, will be voted on, the new bonds to cover the present 151 miles of road and the projected extension. The proceeds, after paying off the first-mortgage bonds, will be used in building the extension and properly equipping the line. It is stated that the friends of H. B. Hammond still have faith that he will bring, the I., D. & W. safely through its financial vicissitudes, and express a willingness to aid him in placing the new bonds. Business men have a very kindly feeling toward the I., D. & W., and will be glad should the statements above prove to be correct.

Monon Officers Reassured. General Manager Black, of the Monon, received a telegram from President Thomas yesterday, advising him that there is to be no change in the operation or policy of the road under his management, and instructing him to communicate this fact to connecting lines. The tenor of the dispatch indicates that General Manager Black and all the other officers of the road are to be retained in their present positions, and that no further changes will follow those made in New York.

Personal, Local and General Notes, Vice-president McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Company, is quite ill at Pittsburg with the grip.

In the month of March there were transferred over the Beltroad 63,235 cars, against 56,215 cars in March, 1890. Edward Beckley has been appointed su-pervisor of roadway and buildings on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.

Belt road engines handled last month 4,298 car-loads of live stock, against 3,517 car-loads in March, 1890; increase this year,

E. H. Waldo, car accountant of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, yesterday, with his force, removed from Elkhart to

Division Superintendent Leeds, of the southern division of the Pennsylvania Southwestern system, is in the city for a conference regarding time schedules. Col. W. R. Woodard, general manager of the Kentucky and Indiana bridge, is la-

boring with the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago management to induce it to use this bridge to get into Louisville. The connections of the Toledo, Columbus & Cincinnati road with the Big Four line,

at Kenton and Ridgway, have been made and a transfer system established. The road bids fair to be a good feeder for the At the recorder's office of Marion county

is the original trust deed of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis road to Richard W. Thompson as trustee. In 1885 it was sent here to be canceled, and has never been

Ticket agents have not yet, it is stated, received their commissions on tickets sold in February, and there is a growing suspi-cion that the Chicago & Alton has joined the procession of roads which will here-after decline to pay commissions. Many of the railroad attorneys are advis-

ing the general passenger agents to act cautionaly in refusing to sell tickets to scalpers, they believing that in a legal test the scalpers would come out victorious if they offered full rates for such tickets.

The official report of George Bender, superintendent of the Chicage division of the Big Four, shows that in the month of March there were handled on the main line 22,760 loaded cars, against 18,288 in March. 1890; increase this year, 4,472 loaded cars. A train of eighteen cars laden with lemons, shipped from New York to Chicago, which was sent West on Saturday last, made the run in fifty hours and thirty-five

minutes, the fastest time ever made between the points by a regular freight train. The general passenger agents are now engaged in arranging time-tables, special rates and excursions for summer travel. On such roads as the Pennsylvania and the New York Central it requires a force of several clerks for several weeks to do the

A meeting of the general passenger agents of the Western roads has been called for te-day at Chicago to decide what action shall be taken in view of the recent order of the Trunk-line and Central Traffic Association abolishing the payment of commissions to agents in their territory.

A new fast-freight line is to be organized to operate between Chicago, New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston. The route of the line will be over the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to Danville, then over the Big Four to Cairo, thence to Mobile and New Or-leans over the Mobile & Ohio road.

Edward Pagen, passenger conductor on some degree of comfort. Through the day the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, he received a few visitors, relatives of the who has been in Hot Springs, Ark., for a month, returned yesterday. He questions if there is a road in the United States which has not one of its representatives there on a rest or health-seeking trip.

Boston financial papers say that the Big Four and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois are coming to the front as the most pros-perous and substantial earning properties in the West, and it is predicted that both roads will soon be paying dividends to com-mon as well as preferred stockholders.

Judge Chase, of Logansport, is in the city, and last evening, in conversation, remarked that it need not be a surprise should the tow-path road on the Wabash sanal bank be rebuilt. The question of

building it is now being agitated by men who can command capital if they once decide favorably.

The annual convention of train-dispathers, to be held in Toledo, June 16, will be one of the largest gatherings of its character yet held. The different organizations of railway men at Toledo will assist the train-dispatchers in entertaining visitors. It is expected that three hundred delegates will be in attendance.

Thomas B. Wanamaker, son of the Postmaster-general, denies the report that the Vanderbilts have bought his father's interest in the Reading syndicate. The opinion was expressed at Philadelphia yesterday that Mr. Wanamaker's holdings could not be sold without the consent of the other members of the Reading pool.

There is said to be some friction between the passenger department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the general manager. It is stated that the general manager has threatened to resign, unless some of his recommendations are heeded. The passenger department is inclined to run more passenger trains than the general mana-

It has been discovered that the Toledo, 8t. Louis & Kansas City has been placing in the hands of brokers at Kansas City, Topeka and other Southwestern points large blocks of mileage books, and this action is likely to lead to trouble, as these books, at \$20 per 1,000 miles, will divert floating travel from the Chicago lines via St. Louis

Judge T. J. Porter, for eighteen years connected with the legal department of the Missouri Pacific road, and who, a few months since, retired from the position of general attorney for Missouri to accept the position of special counsel, has been informed that the latter office has been abolished. This is in line with the retrenchments recently inaugurated by the system. The Journal of March 28 quoted General Passenger and Ticket Agent Eustis, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, as saying, in speaking of the question of paying commissions, that "I have no idea that the action of the Eastern roads will lead to the establishment of commissions." He asks that this be corrected, as he said, "I have no idea that the action of the Eastern roads will lead to the abolishing of com-

Assistant General Manager Barnard, of the Big Four, yesterday sent to several tions for twenty of the heaviest type of ten-wheel engines, ten for passenger and ten for freight service, asking from such works bids for their construction. Man-ager Barnard claims that they will be superior in some respects to the ten-wheel enwhich are considered among the most perfect locomotives yet built in this country.

This is the first year in the history of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it has really felt the need of encouraging its through business east and west-bound, east-bound more especially. The strikes in the coke and iron regions have been so serious that it has told on the company's earnings, and it is anxious to make up the deficit from other classes of traffic. This is assigned as one of the reasons that the Pennsylvania Company is giving more at-tention to increasing its live-stock traffic, as well as working more earnestly for ex-

During March the Vandalia had but four late trains into Indianapolis; the Big Four had four late trains from the west, and three from the east; and the Pennsylvania had fewer late trains, says Superintendent Darlington, than in any month since he accepted the position. Seven days of the month every train, both passenger and freight, reached terminals on time, which is remarkable on divisions where so many trains are handled daily. The Louisville division of the Pennsylvania lines had but two late trains, and those only a few moments, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago made the best record in this respect for many months.

Superintendent Mansfield, of the Indianapolis & Vincennes, yesterday morning had rather an unusual experience on a sleepingcar. Monday night he boarded a sleeping-coach at Pittsburg for Indianapolis. Yesterday morning, on arising from his berth, he went into the toilet-room. While he was using the wash-basin a powerful man walked up to him, and, with a severe blow, knocked Mr. Mansfield to one side, saying he had been there long enough. Inquiry developed the fact that the burly fellow went to bed drunk, woke up in an ugly frame of mind and vented it on Mr. Mansfield, who at first thought he would have him arrested, but later allowed the pugilist to proceed on his journey westward.

Henry Bishop, one of the veteran engin-eers on the Lake Shore road, who runs the fast limited train between Chicago and Elkhart, was so much annoyed by a young man desiring an opportunity to fire his en-gine, his parents as well urging that he be given a trial, that he finally yielded to their importunities. On the first trip everything, including steam, went merrily on as far as Chicago. On the return trip the train was belated, and time had to be made up between Chicago and Michigan City. The farmer's boy was piling in fuel at a lively rate. He suddenly looked up into the face of Mr. Bishop and inquired how fast the engine was running. He was told the it was running thirty miles per hour. The train was actually making fif ty-five miles an hour. Upon arriving in Michigan City the boy informed the effi-cials, as well as his chums, that, if Bishop was running only thirty miles per hour, he did not care to fire a locomotive when the wheels were covering fifty miles an hour, and he immediately tendered his resig-

CARING FOR LIVE STOCK.

Horses Afflicted with Glanders -- An Order t Prevent the Incoming of Texas Fever.

The Live-stock Sanitary Commission met in quarterly session yesterday at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture. Twenty-six diseased horses were reported as baving been killed during the past three months, glanders being the cause in each instance. The value of the animals killed was only \$510. Most of them were owned in the western and southwestern part of the State. Eighty horses were quarantined for glanders and sarcoptic mange, a contagious skin disease. The commission issued an order that Texas cattle received in the stockvarks in State, for sale or reshipment, shall be kept apart from all natve cattle, in separate cars and yards, and the cars cleaned after carrying shipments of these animals. This is for the purpose of guarding against the communication of Texas fever to the native stock. This order will be rigidly enforced, and if neglected the yards will be quarantined, which will result in much loss and inconvenience to stock-dealers, shippers and purchasers. Chicago is enforcing a similar order. Large yards are kept separate there for Texas cattle, and those animais are not allowed to be driven through the streets and alleys. The members of the commission will visit the Union Stockvards to-day to inspect them and give directions looking to the carrying out of this The members of the commission are:

Adams Earl, Lafayette: Samuel Bowman, South Bend; George W. Hall, Raleigh: Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, and M. E. Knowles, Terre Haute. Mr. Earl is president, Mr. Levering secretary and Mr. Knowles State Veterinarian. All the mem-

bers were present at yesterday's meeting.

Mention of Sick People. The condition of State Superintendent Vories, who has been ill with pneumonia for ten days past, is alarming, and he is reported as growing weaker almost hourly. His father, who resides near Morgantown, has been called to his bedside.

At a late hour last night the condition of Postmaster Wallace was reported as practically unchanged. He was resting with some degree of comfort. Through the day family, and looked over the newspapers.

Positions of Physicians. Dr. Mary Smith has resigned her position as physician of the Woman's Prison and Reform School for Girls, to take a place on the medical staff of the Central Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Sarah Stockton was yesterday chosen to succeed her at the woman's prison.

Firs, spasms, St. Vitus dance hysteris, headache, neuraliga and nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles's Nervine. Free samples at druggists; by mail 10 cents.

MILES MED. Co., Elkhart, Ind.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS.

An Inquest of Lunscy on Fourteen Inmates of the County Poor Asylum. An inquest of lunacy was held, yesterday, on fourteen inmates of the county poor-house, who were ordered to be retransferred to the Central Hospital for Insane. They were transferred from the hospital to the asylum at a time when the first-named institution was overcrowded. The commission consisted of Justices of the Peace Martin and Walpole and Drs. R. F. Stone and G. M. Duzane. The names of those transferred, with their ages, were, William Richardson, 21 years; James Evans, 48; Patrick Avey, 64; Charles Eagan, 54; Arthur M. Smith, 41; John Slavin, 47; James Hoctor, 45; Cassie Conklin, 54; Ella Van Camp, 21; Elizabeth Jones, 78; Rebecca Anderson, 40; Rachel Parker, 21; Maggie Warner, 40; Cadence Norton, 54.

Object to a Livery Stable. The suit the Presbyterian Church of Noblesville brought against George C. Richwine is being tried in the Circuit Court, on a change of venue from Hamilton county. The demand is for an injunc-tion and possession of real estate, it being stated that defendant built a livery stable next the church, using one wall of that building. This made the church windows open into a livery stable. It is also asserted by plaintiff that Richwine has built on part of its lot. The injunction asked is to restrain the defendant from standing

buggies before the church. Handful of Hair. Kate Maley and Mary Healey, who reside on Douglass street, quarreled and came to blows. At the trial of the former for as-

sault and battery, yesterday, before Judge Cox, Miss Healey showed a handful of hair which she said defendant had pulled from witness's head. The hair was also claimed by the defendant as having been torn from her scalp by Miss Healey. The judge decided that the defendant was not guilty, as he was unable to decide to whom the hair belonged

Wills Probated. The wills of Robert and Hannah A. Hartness and of George W. D. Ford were pro-bated yesterday. The legatees are the children of the testators.

The Court Record.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. 14869. Adelia New et al. vs. John C. New st al. Marion S. C. Affirmed. Olds, C. J. Where the complaint shows and there are matters of record introduced in evidence, showing that a cause of action did not accrue within six years, sustaining a demurrer to an answer setting up the statute is not available error. 2. There exists a right to have an equal distribution of an estate between heirs, devisees, legatees, and for that purposes there exists in equity a lien and right to have such portion of an estate whether real or personal, as goes to the heir, applied to the payment of a debt due from the estate. Where a testator provided that the widow have the use of such portion of the estate as was necessary to supply her wants during her life, and at her death provision was made for an equal distribution of the estate remaining, and before her death, one heir obtains possespart of the estate and executes his note for the same, which becomes a part of the assets of the estate, that portion of the estate going to such heir was subject to the payment of the debt, or, in a partition, the devisees had a right to have it treated as an advancement, so that the debtor had no interest in the real estate, except the amount in excess of the judgment.

14932. Henry Greenwaldt et al. vs. Solo-mon May. Noble C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, .- A party who pays a claim, and enters into an agreement providing for a dismissal of the action brought on the claim, is guilty of a fraud if he subsequently causes witnesses to be subpænaed and costs to be taxed against his adversary. Equity will enjoin their collection, for the justice of the peace had no authority to review his own judgment on the ground of fraud.

14632. George McCollum et al. vs. Wm.
E. Uhl. White C. C. Reversed. McBride,
J.—Where a collateral attack is made upon ditch proceedings, the complaint, relying upon the want of notice, must be full and specific that no notice was given. An averment that no notice was given to the then owner of the land, as shown by the record in the recorder's office, is not sufficient. The giving of notice will be presumed in the absence of an averment to the contrary to have been found by the board prior to making the order. An averment that there was no finding that such notice was received, etc., is qualified and defective. 15979. Marion Balue et al. vs. Wm. Sear. Marshall C. C. Motion to set aside super-

sedeas overruled. Cause advanced and briefs ordered in ten days. APPELLATE COURT DECISIONS. A. C. 399 (16063). Calvin Van Dolsen vs. State. Huntington C. C. Affirmed. Black, C. J.—Sec. 535, R. S. 1881, providing a summary method for reserving an exception to the giving or the refusal to give an instruction without a bill of exceptions, and Sec. 650, R. S. 1881, providing that papers filed in a cause may be made a part the record by order of the court, relate exclusively to civil causes; an exception to the giving or the refusal to give an instruction in a criminal case cannot be saved by memorandum on the margin or at the close of the instruction, as provided for civil causes by Sec. 535, and an instruction cannot be brought into the record or an exception thereto be placed in a criminal case otherwise than by bill of excep-

A. C. 49 (14860). James Anderson vs. Prairie School Township et al. Warren C. . Affirmed. Crumpacker, J.-Where a school trustee leased land belonging to the township and reserved rents, payable in improvements, without the direction of the voters, and incurred a debt on account of such improvements, and the land was sold by the township, the township is not liable for the debt. The tenant was bound to know that the trustee had no authority to create a debt against the township for improvements and that the land might be sold. (Secs. 4328 and 4339, R. S. 1881.) 14753. Walter B. Pickrell vs. Martha R. Jerauld et al. Gibson C. C. Affirmed. Robinson, J.—The assignor of a note may be made a party to an action upon the note on his own application, and he may defeat indement against him pleaded as a set-off on the ground that he, being a resident householder and not the owner of \$600 worth of property, including the note, at the time it was assigned, was entitled to, and could claim, the benefit of the exemp-

A. C. 29 (14802). Amanda Miller vs. John Lively. Fountain C. C. Affirmed, New. I.—If the request for a special finding is not made at the commencement of the trial the right thereto is waived, and thereafter it becomes a question within the sound discretion of the court whether it will make a special finding or not.

A. C. 39 (14835). Britton H. Hoog, Administrator, vs. Old People's Mutual Benefit Society. Elkhart C. C. Affirmed. Rhine-hard, J.-When a party entered appearance to an application to set aside a default | and near the gulf coast from Louisiana no substantial right of his was invaded by the refusal of the court to strike the cause from the docket on the ground that the parties should have been named in the inverse order from that in which they were named in the title. 2. An affidavit supporting a motion to set aside a default recited that counsel on opposite sides agreed to compromise the case, and that no steps should be taken, but that contrary thereto a default was taken. The affidavit was sufficient on demurrer. If the facts stated in the affidavit were made out, the court below had no discretion under the statute, and was compelled to set aside the default and judgment. Whether the facts were made out was a question for the court to determine from the different affidavits be-

98. Baltimore & Onio Railroad Company vs. James H. Gregory. St. Joseph C. C. 16. John Horton et al. vs. Oliver P. Hastings. Hancock C. C. Opinion recalled and judgment of this court set aside.

Room 1-Hon. Napoleon B. Taylor, Judge. Snaie Downy vs. Thomas Downy; divorce. Decree not granted. Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Mary E. Cleveland et al. vs. Hattie M. Forest; mechanic's lien. Judgment for \$61.85.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Habich; mandamus. Dismissed. CIRCUIT COURT. Hon. Edgar A. Brown, Judge. The Presbyterian Church of Noblesville vs. George C. Richwine. Trial by court.

State ex rel. Lucinda McDonald vs. Carl

Christina M. Kirkpatrick et al. vs. Jo-sephine Allen et al., Robert W. Osgood et their respective States in the national con-

al., C. Henry Rosebroek et al., Bernard Winehoffer et al., George W. Clark et al.; foreclosure on street improvement lien,

Noble Warren vs. Wm. C. Smock, administrator of the estate of John C. Atkinson, deceased; to set aside judgment. CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. Millard F. Cox. Judge.

State vs. Hampton West; provoke. Ac-

State vs. Thomas Miller and Earl Francis; incorrigibility. Released on suspended State vs. William H. Evans; assault and battery. Appeal. Finding of guilty and fined \$1 with costs. Bond filed for appeal to Appellate Court. State vs. Wallace Buckles; petit larceny. Plea of guilty. Released on suspended State vs. Kate Maley; assault and battery. Acquitted.

WARDEN MURDOCK'S ACCOUNTS.

An Overdraft the Democratic Legislators Did Not Mention in Their Whitewashing Report.

James Murdock, ex-warden of the Prison North, has been for years paraded as the one official of that class particularly efficient. His friends and party associates have dwelt upon his official excellence and, term after term, continued him in position until he got tired of it and went into the banking business. Even then he named as his successor, ex-Senator French, a director of the prison, and a close personal and political friend. Murdock's special merit was said to be his ability to make the institution profitable instead of a charge to the State. When Governor Hovey excited the wrath of the Democrats in the last Legislature by charging against him short-comings and violations of the law in not turning the earnings of the institution into the State Treasury there was, after great difficulty in getting even that, an alleged investigation and white-washing report. Murdock's reputation as a warden was sus-

Evidently the legislative committee of investigation did not go far enough into the matter in hand or discarded peculiar features of the warden's accounts as they appear at the Auditor of State's office. If it had been honest in its purpose the committee could have found that Nov. 19, 1890, Murdock drew \$31,990.25 expenses for part of July and August, September and October, 1890, out of the appropriation of 1891. The \$100,000 appropriated for the institution for 1890 had been exhausted prior to July that year, when it should have lasted until the Sist of October following. Murdock from that time on ran the institution on the earnings of the institution, paying no attention to the law governing receipts and earnings of the prison until the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1891 became available. He then drew \$81,990.25, and on the 18th of last February, about the time the report was made to the Legislature vindicating him, drew \$33,346.02 more. This, too, came out of the appropriation for 1891 to pay bills contracted in November, December and January last. This was a total of \$65,836,27 taken from money set apart for the prison until the 31st of the coming October. For maintaining the prison for the current nine months only \$34,668.73 remained.

It is further shown by his accounts that Murdock expended unlawfully, using the earnings of the institution to do so, \$13,-952.86, and is still retaining a further sum of \$3,099.72, which amount should have been paid into the State treasury as earnings. The earnings to which the State is entitled, and which he should have paid into the State treasury at his last quarterly settlement, are \$35,709.41. Of this amount he paid in cash \$18,656.83, leaving a balance of \$17,052.58 retained and expended by him, for which there is no law whatever.

The consequence of this will be in the new warden being compelled to again make use of the earnings of the prison when the balance of the appropriation of \$84,663.78 is exhausted. If not the prison must be closed, as the Auditor of State is not authorized to draw warrants over and above the appropriation set apart for the institution. Murdock, it seems, when he had charge of the institution, managed everything to suit himself, not caring what the law required hum to do. The State Prison South is more than self-sustaining and is conducted in accordance with the law. The Governor will bring action to recover all the earnings of the Prison North received by Murdock and not paid into the State treasury by him.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Local Forecasts.

For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending 8 P. M., April 2-Cooler; cloudy weather and occasional light rains.

GENERAL INDICATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 1 .- Forecast till 8 P. M. Thursday: For Indiana and Illinois-Rain; winds shifting to northwesterly, and much colder

by Friday morning. For Ohio - Rain on Thursday; slight changes in temperature; winds shifting to northwesterly, and colder on Friday.

Observations at Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, April 1. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 29.96 44 70 S'west. Cloudless 0.00 7 P. M. 29.82 57 44 S'west. Cloudless 0.00 Maximum temperature, 61; minimum temper-Following is a comparative statement of temperature and precipitation on April 1:

Mean.... Departure from normal..... Excess or deficiency since April 1... *6 Excess or deficiency since san. 1... *158

General Weather Conditions. WEDNESDAY, April 1, 7 P. M. PRESSURE .- The storm area moved slightly northeastward, and is central Wednesday night northeast from Lake Superior; it is joined, by a broad trough extending along the Mississippi valley, with another storm area central near Fort Smith, Ark.; the

high area in the North west is moving southeastward, and is central over Montana. TEMPERATURE. - A warm current in front of the storm area south extends northeastward, with 600 and more, to Indiana; a cold current southward along the Rocky mountains to New Mexico; 300 and below is reported from North Dakota and northern Minnesota northward, also, in Wyoming: 40° and below from New Mexico, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan southward; 60° and above from Missouri southward.

PRECIPITATION .- Snow fell in Colorado. Nebraska. Minnesota and Lake Superior northward; rains in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa eastward.

March Weather. Following is a summary of the meteorological conditions existing at Indianapolis

Mean barometer, 30.037; highest, 30.526, on the 1st; lowest, 29.541, on the 21st. Mean temperature, 35.5; highest, 65, on the Mean temperature, 35.5; highest, 65, on the 18th; lowest, 8, on the 1st. Greatest daily range, 29, on the 10th; least daily range, 3, on the 7th. Mean temperature for this month in 1871, 47.2; 1872, 35.0; 1873, 37.9; 1874, 41.6; 1875, 37.4; 1876, 37.5; 1877, 35.5; 1878, 49.9; 1879, 42.5; 1880, 41.6; 1881, 36.8; 1882, 44.8; 1883, 36.1; 1884, 41.1; 1885, 33.0; 1886, 39.4; 1887, 38.2; 1888, 35.7; 1889, 42.6; 1890, 36.0. Total deficiency during the month, 138; total excess since ficiency during the month, 138; tota lexcess since

during the month of March:

Prevailing direction of wind, northeast; total movement, 6,109 miles; extreme velocity, direction, and date, 30 miles, northwest, on the 4th. tion, and date, 30 miles, northwest, on the 4th.

Total precipitation, 5.77 inches; number of days on which .01 inch or more fell, 21; total precipitation (in inches) for this month in 1871, 4.00; 1872, 1.31; 1873, 3.90; 1874, 5.79; 1875, 5.23; 1876, 7.44; 1877, 5.23; 1878, 1.23; 1879, 3.36; 1880, 4.03; 1881, 4.01; 1882, 6.11; 1883, 3.25; 1884, 3.01; 1885, 0.82; 1886, 2.85; 1887, 2.78; 1888, 4.26; 1889, 2.15; 1890, 4.46. Total excess during the month 1.81; t Jan. 1, 3.18.

Number of cloudless days, 3; partly cloudy days, 6; cloudy days, 22. Thunder-storm on the 30th. excess during the month, 1.81; total excess since

C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Observer.

Cleveland Will Have Rivals. Philadelphia Press. It is apparent that the Democratic victories of last November are not going to prove an advantage to Mr. Cleveland. It

[Established in 1853.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2, 1891.

Not often that the very opening of the season finds such values in Dress Goods as we are showing now. May be it's the weather, or over-production, or the money market-doesn't really matter to us what it is-you and us-we reap the benefit. All this talk is suggested by a table full of doublewidth Dress Goods - the price mark on them says 371/2c a yard. If it where not for that you'd say 50c to 65c would be their value.

Those India Silks at 49c that we advertised last week-like snow before the sun-that's the way they went. Another lot opened up this morning; quite as good

-Bargain Counters; Center Aisle. Swiss Embroideries are shown in one section of our west window. There are some of the Flouncings we advertised yesterday at about

-Laces; Center Aisle. There is quite a demand for Curtain and Window Draperies. We are adding fuel to the fire by such decided bargains as the fol-

48 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, worth \$2.50, our price \$1.75.

23 pairs fine Irish Point Lace Curtains, 31/2 yards long, our own importation, worth \$6 a pair, our price \$4.25.

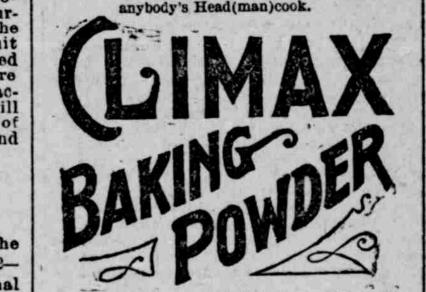
23 pieces 30-inch Swiss Embroidered Muslin for Sash Curtains 20 a yard.

120 pairs all-Chenille Curtains, fringed top and bottom, with handsome Dado and Frieze, in colors, Tile, Faience, Ponceau, Capucine, Nile and Bartholdi, full length, \$5 a pair.

-Upholstery; Third Floor. PETTIS DRY GOODS Co.

KNOW SOMETHING About Breadmaking, after all. They can

tell a GOOD BAKING POWDER without the scientific aid of a Government Chemist, a Supreme Analyst, or anybody's Head(man)cook.



ing material, by actual use. It gives Better Satisfaction at Half the Cost of the other kinds.

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vention, and the present attitude of the Democrats of the West and South toward the ex-President on the silver question makes it easier for the States to present their favorite sons. This will break up what, six months ago, promised to be a nearly solid Cleveland convention and encourage combinations which may make the nomination of Cleveland impossible. For the first time since the election of 1884 the Democrats feel that they have more than one man who might be able to run for President. Meantime, it can be taken for granted that Governor Pattieon will neglect no clap-trap effects which may seem designed to serve his scheme. He has made no obtrusive declarations on the tariff and silver questions, and he is not likely to make any as long as it shall seem wise to keep still. But the interesting fact that the Pennsylvania Democrats must soon choose partners for the presidential dance is forcing itself forward.

Evils of Demagogic Blatancy. The vaporings of Judge Peffer and other unbaked statesmen from Kansas and one of Vebraska's untried Congressmen are filling Castern loan companies with unhappiness lest their farm mortgages are to be repudiated. These accommodating creditors should possess their souls in peace. One good crop and fair prices will lift a great many Western farmers out of debt. Hard times and poor crops have discouraged many and forced them to default on their interest, but patience, plenty of rain and remunerative prices for a single crop of grain will show that these same farmers are willing to be honest if they have a

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The appointment of a negro policeman in Brooklyn, against which the force there is protesting, deserves the utmost respect and recognition. It is a step forward for the negro in the thorniest of all paths for him -the right to earn an honest living-and this path is, we deeply regret to say, nar-rower in this city to-day than it was fifty years ago—a black and burning injustice.

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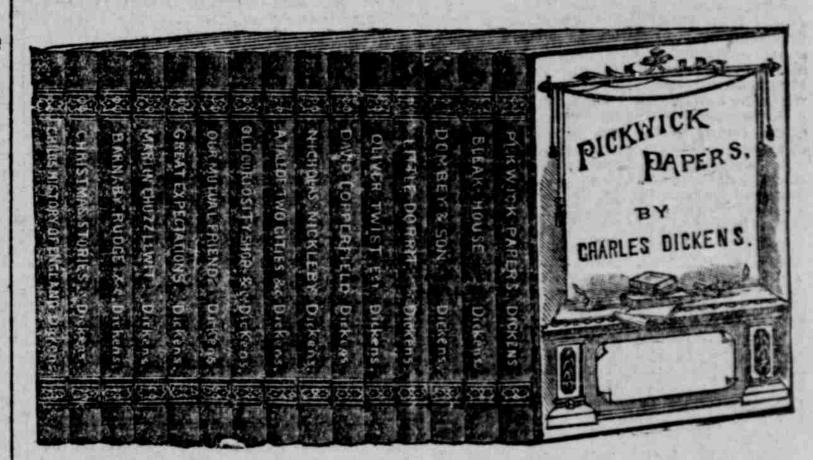
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